

NEW SHIP BILL RETAINS HOLD ON U. S. MARINE

Jones Measure Provides for
Federal Corporation With
Wide Powers.
MAY SELL OR OPERATE
Extension of Coastwise Laws
to Insular Possessions Is
Also Proposed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A corporation
without a dollar of capital stock but
with \$3,000,000,000 of assets is pro-
posed to be formed by the Govern-
ment to take over all the properties of
the United States Shipping Board and
Emergency Fleet Corporation and
operate them.

This is the basis of the plan for
solving the problem of the Govern-
ment-owned merchant marine, built
up under stress of war exigencies, which
is developed in a bill prepared by Sen-
ator Jones (Wash.). The measure will
be explained in an address to the Sen-
ate by its author.

The United States Merchant Marine
Corporation is the name of the com-
pany that will become owner of the
greatest merchant fleet in the world
if the measure passes. It will be com-
posed of nine men to be named by the
President. To it will be transferred
all the properties of the Emergency
Fleet Corporation and Shipping Board.
The latter body, however, will continue
in existence, with the powers of oper-
ation and administration it now pos-
sesses. It will be the operating cor-
poration, while the new concern will
be the owning company.

In Nature of Experiment.

Senator Jones's plan represents a
compromise between those who want the
Government to go squarely into the
business of owning and operating a mer-
chant marine and those who want it to
dispose of its marine properties and get
completely out of the business. It is in
the nature of an experiment, which may
lead to either conclusion. The Merchant
Marine Corporation will have power to
build, buy, lease, sell or do whatever it
wants to with ships. If ultimately it
wells all the ships the Government auto-
matically will go out of the shipping
business. If on the other hand experi-
ence and a developing policy leads it to
operate the merchant fleet, and proves
that it can be handled permanently as a
Government business, there will be
nothing to prevent the Government re-
maining in the business if it so elects.

The plan contemplates giving the new
corporation powers broad enough to en-
able it to try out all sorts of ideas. It
may sell, lease or operate ships, accord-
ing to its judgment. There is to be no
change in arriving at private ownership.
The new corporation will be given a life
of thirty years.

Wide Powers Are Granted.

The most complete powers are granted
to create a merchant marine, including
buying, selling and dealing in ship
facilities, terminals and warehouses.
But the striking part of the plan is that
there is no definite commitment to either
public or private ownership as the
ultimate policy. The corporation may
sell part or all of the fleet if it finds
this the best policy for the Government
concerning the Government's investment
in the fleet it now has on its hands.

The coastwise shipping laws are to be
extended to Hawaii, Guam, the Philip-
pines and Virgin Islands as soon as the
proposed act takes effect. Competi-
tion with established American steam-
ship lines is forbidden. Adequate ship-
ping facilities are required to be pro-
vided to connect the coast terminals of
the new Alaska railway. Joint rates
are to be made over the railroads and
the shipping lines by the Interstate Com-
merce Commission.

Repeal of the emergency fleet law,
under which the present fleet was
acquired and built, is provided for.
Unexpended appropriations of the
Emergency Fleet Corporation are to be
turned over to the new company to pro-
vide working capital.

The Shipping Board is required to as-
certain the needs of the country's ship-
ping interests, with a view to manning
American vessels with American crews,
and to this end is empowered to estab-
lish training stations, to fix the number
of seamen apprentices and the like.

The bill is the result of long investi-

tion by Senator Jones, who is chairman
of the Committee on Commerce, but it
has not yet been submitted to the com-
mittee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—With the com-
pletion of the present construction pro-
grams of the Shipping Board, there will
be under the American flag 1,751 oil
burning steamships of an aggregate of
nearly 10,000,000 deadweight tons. Fuel
stations are being established along the
trade routes in both the Atlantic and
Pacific, so that the American ships will
be able to make a complete circuit of
the world without taking fuel at other
than American owned stations.

A total of 456 oil burning steamships
are now in the Government merchant
fleet, while 67 others either have been
sold to Americans or reconverted to their
American owners. In addition 636 oil
burning vessels are under construction.

GERMANY MUST PAY FOR SINKING SHIPS

Formal Ratification of Peace
Treaty Unlikely Before
November 20.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Nov. 1.—Germany will be made
to pay for the ships sunk by the German
army. This has been decided upon by the Supreme Coun-
cil, which has completed the protocol to
the German treaty.

The protocol provides that Germany
shall surrender cruisers and destroyers
to replace those sunk at Scapa Flow and
also surrender floating dry docks, light-
ers, cranes, tugs and other naval equip-
ment equal in value to that of the first
class battleships destroyed, which Ger-
many cannot replace.

There is no provision in the protocol
as to how the warships and naval sup-
plies shall be divided among the allied
and associated powers. Germany has
been asked to send a commission to
Paris to sign the protocol and attend
the formal ratification of the treaty.

The Supreme Council has completed
its reply to the Bulgarian request for
change in the peace treaty and will
probably submit it to the Bulgarian
representatives to-morrow, granting ten
days additional time for the signature.

The council also discussed the reply
to be sent to Germany regarding her
refusal to participate in the allied blockade
of Soviet Russia.

The next item on the subject of
the date for the formal ratification of
the German peace treaty. No positive
decision was reached, but it is said to
be unlikely that the treaty will be signed
earlier than November 20.

According to the Temps, the council
likewise considered the terms of a note
which will shortly be sent to the Jug-
oslav and Rumanian governments set-
tling forth the status of those Govern-
ments with regard to the Bulgarian
treaty and informing them that it does
not seem possible to allow them to sign
that treaty so long as they have not
given their assent to the treaty with
Austria.

SENATE TO EXTEND U. S. SUGAR BUYING

Passes McNary Bill Continu-
ing Equalization Board.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—By a vote of
3 to 2 the Senate Agriculture Committee
today ordered a favorable report of the
McNary bill to continue the United
States Sugar Equalization Board during
1920 and to authorize it to buy sugar
crops next year.

The bill contains no provisions for
licensing of the sugar trade, as requested
by the board, and also does not require
specifically that Cuban sugar shall be
purchased.

Sensors Randall (La.) and Gore
(Okla.), Democrats, voted against the
measure, the former contending that it
might be inimical to Louisiana's sugar
interests. Senator Gore, it was said,
opposed extending Government control
over sugar.

Chairman McNary plans to report
the bill to the Senate Monday.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Reduction of the
sugar allowances to "non-essential"
manufacturers and others so that the
retail groceries may obtain a greater
supply was ordered today by the State
Commission on Necessaries of Life.

PIGEON TAKES KING'S ADIEU.

Files From Transport With Mes-
sage From Albert.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Flying from
the army transport George Washington
at sea, a carrier pigeon reached Fort Monroe,
Va., to-day with a farewell
message from the Belgian royal pair
to J. M. Nye, chief special agent of the
State Department, who accompanied the
royal visitors throughout their tour of
the United States. The message said:

We miss you very much. With
warm thanks and best souvenir.
(Signed) Albert, Elizabeth and
Leopold, de Belgique.

FEARS REPUBLICAN TREATY VOTE TRAP

Hitchcock Fights Shy of
Lodge's Proposal for Unani-
mous Consent.

HOPES TO SEE WILSON
President Expected Shortly to
Determine on Day for
Final Action.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—If President
Wilson is well enough to discuss the
situation with him, Senator
Hitchcock (Neb.) hopes for a conference
at the White House to-morrow or early
Monday upon which to determine im-
mediate procedure of the Administration
forces in dealing with the proposals for
unanimous consent as to a day for a
final vote on the peace treaty.

It was intimated at the White House
this morning that such a conference
might take place to-day, but Senator
Hitchcock later said he had no infor-
mation about it and that he hoped to see
the President to-morrow or Monday.

He did not think it particularly
necessary to discuss the parliamentary
situation with the President at this time.
Senator Hitchcock indicated that he
suspected the proposals for unanimous
consent by Senators Lodge (Mass.) and
Fall (N. H.) as Republican traps and
was going to be wary of them, despite
the fact that throughout the whole pro-
tracted treaty fight the Republican pro-
gram has been free from the faintest
suggestion of bad faith. He feared that
agreement on a date for vote on the
resolution of ratification might have the
effect of depriving him of opportunity
to offer a substitute resolution after
the one from the committee had been
defeated, and proposed to take ample
measures to protect his side against
such possibility.

In the Hitchcock plan it is contem-
plated that the resolution of ratification,
containing the reservations on which the
Senate will have agreed, will fail to
secure the two-thirds vote necessary to
pass it. If it does fail, then a majority
vote will be sufficient to carry a motion
to reconsider, and some Democrats would
move for reconsideration. This, again,
Senator Hitchcock is confident he can
carry and thus bring the treaty back to
the Senate and afford opportunity to
offer a revised resolution of ratification.

He desires to avoid being "trapped"
into any agreement that might pre-
clude offering this revision of the resolu-
tion. It is his opinion that the many
amendments of the original resolution
will be offered in the effort to secure
an agreement of the necessary two-
thirds of the Senate on some form of
resolution. In this process of trying
out successive expressions of the reser-
vations Mr. Hitchcock anticipates
it may be necessary to spend many days
in debate.

Senator Borah (Idaho) declared him-
self opposed to haste at this time, be-
cause after the ratification resolution is
finally formulated he wants time for
a careful survey of the whole situation.

"When we get to that stage," he said,
"we will be in a position to analyze the
document before us—treaty, covenant,
reservations and all—and find out ex-
actly what it is we are asked to ratify.
I shall not be willing to limit myself
in making the exposition of the whole
matter in this phase; and others are of
the same mind. There will not be agree-
ment in any arrangement that will de-
prive the irascible critics of this
privilege."

Whether any sort of unanimous con-
sent will be reached on Monday is dou-
tful. The Democratic plan will not name
a date to begin the final voting, and
Senator Borah will not assent to much
limitation of discussion. Many parlia-
mentary difficulties must be cleared
away. Both sides fear to commit them-
selves too far.

TELLS OF SUGAR SALE BONUS.

Charles Snook Explains Alleged
Deal of 1,000 Barrels.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Ad-
ministrator, had a sugar session yes-
terday with Charles W. Snook, food
products, 90 West Broadway. The
session was all about an alleged
sugar transaction involving 1,000 bar-
rels of sugar with which Mr. Snook is
said to have had something to do. Mr.
Snook informed Mr. Williams that
David J. Lewis, a clerk in the credit
department of C. B. Richards, 29
Broadway, told him last Thursday
the sugar was due to arrive from Philadel-
phia yesterday and that if he would
dispose of it at a profit of 9 1/2 cents a
pound, a bonus of \$40,000 could be split
between them. At the profit suggested,
the price to the consumer would have
been twenty-one cents a pound.

Later Mr. Williams continued the ses-
sion with Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis said
he first heard of the 1,000 barrels
through a Mr. Schipper, who offered
him a cent per pound. If he would sell
\$15,000 pounds for him, Mr. Williams
gave Mr. Lewis until to-morrow to pro-
duce all facts concerning Mr. Schipper.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OPTIMISTIC

Finds Much Labor Unrest in
Country, But Conditions
Are Largely Local.

WARNS ON SPECULATION
Crops Good in Most Sections
and General Prosperity Is
Reflected in Reports.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The review of
general business and the financial con-
ditions prevailing in the United States
during October made public to-day by
the Federal Reserve Board, is optimistic
on the whole. While directing attention
to the labor unrest, the report neverthe-
less describes it as actually local. A
note of warning that speculative activi-
ties are approaching dangerous levels is
contained in the review, which says in
part:

Great general prosperity throughout
the country, with strong demand for
commodities verging at times upon reck-
lessness in buying, is the general busi-
ness situation as reported by Federal
reserve agents in the several Federal
reserve districts for October. Crop re-
turns have been good in most sections,
and even where decline in output has
been noted, the total yield below the fore-
casts, prices are reported as the highest
on record, the money returns being thus
largely augmented in spite of the de-
creased volume.

Staple commodities have moved sat-
isfactorily to market during the month,
although the volume of grain thus
shipped is smaller than last year, while
portage in some commodities, such as
sugar, has brought about unusual care
in the distribution of existing supplies.
Production of coal has been on the in-
crease, while the demand has been un-
usually strong owing to the fears of
consumers concerning the prospect of
a strike to begin November 1. There
has been no decline in general man-
ufacturing, while prices continue firm.

Autumn Trade Moves Upward.

The upward movement of trade
usually noted in the autumn has been
in evidence during the month. Specu-
lative activity has been extensive
throughout the country in some quar-
ters to a further development of the
spirit of conservatism noted in the last
year. The Federal Reserve Bulletin,
and in some important lines of business,
leading factors forecast the possibility
of a shrinkage either of prices or of
volume of business or both.

A troublesome factor in the industrial
situation is seen in the existence of a
widespread condition of industrial and
labor unrest, and while disturbances
growing out of strikes have not in-
creased during the month, prospects for
a growth in this direction have been
such as to cause some anxiety.

General business conditions in dis-
trict No. 1 (New England) continue to
reflect unprecedented prosperity, as de-
fined in terms of high wages and pur-
chasing power, high prices, complete full
time employment in all lines of industry,
orders booked by manufacturers in some
cases far into 1920, projected plans for
expansion of plants and equipment, and
the absence of serious or widespread
dislocation of working relationship be-
tween employer and employee in any of
the great basic industries, although in-
dustrial unrest lies very close to the
surface.

In District No. 2 (New York) the
financial situation is characterized by
heavy demand for funds and increase
in speculative activity, wholesale and re-
tail trade is in large volume and labor
conditions are distinctly unsettled, find-
ing partial expression in several great
strikes.

In District No. 3 (Philadelphia) the
demand for commodities of all kinds
continues unabated, prices display firm-
ness and labor troubles have not pro-
ved very disturbing.

National Unrest Increasing.

"During October the labor situation
has occupied a position of primary im-
portance. The reports of Federal Re-
serve agents show there has been an in-
creasing degree of general unrest
throughout the country, which has culmi-
nated in a series of strikes, either ac-
tual or seriously threatened. The steel
strike, which has already been long
drawn out, although with production well
maintained, is apparently approaching
its end.

"This strike has not in recent weeks

seriously hampered production, and the
report from District No. 4 is to the ef-
fect that its influence has been on a
steadily declining scale. Certain dis-
tricts and plants from the beginning
were able to maintain their organiza-
tions almost intact, and in other cases
the defection was not of proportions to
cripple general operations."

"On the other hand, serious labor dif-
ficulties in New York, prominently
among the longshoremen and in the
printing trades, have resulted in exten-
sive unemployment. Hopeful indication
in the labor difficulty is the fact that in
some districts a smaller number of ac-
tual strikes or a smaller number of men
out of work as a result of strikes is re-
ported."

"Summing up district labor situations
it would appear that in the New En-
gland region there is no general or seri-
ous dislocation of working relationships,
although there is unusual caution among
employers, while in Philadelphia, but
little disturbance has been experienced.
Conditions in the South are fairly sat-
isfactory, while in Minneapolis and the
Northwest there is full employment at
good wages."

"Unrest exists in New York and Chi-
cago, while the labor situation in the
Southwest and on the Pacific Coast is
still unsettled, although some controver-
sies heretofore in progress are now ap-
parently approaching adjustment or are
actually disposed of."

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER.

"Commodity prices show a recession
from the high levels reached during Au-
gust. The general index number of the
Bureau of Labor Statistics stands at 21
for the month of September as compared
with the revised figure of 22 for Au-
gust, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. While
most commodities show a decline, the price
of wheat has been reached, in certain
quarters no great declines in the near
future are anticipated, but rather com-
paratively stable prices."

"In agriculture there has been a fur-
ther increase in estimated yield of corn
as against small decreases for spring
wheat and oats. While the price of
wheat has declined, the price of corn
shows low yield per acre and the quality
is poor."

"No abatement in general manufac-
turing is noted. The cotton yarn mar-
ket continues firm with inquiries nu-
merous. It is reported that cotton mill
output is contracted for up to the close
of the year and that considerable orders
are being booked for 1920."

"The raw wool market continues quiet
with prices of high grade wools firm.
Lack of interest in low grade wools con-
tinues reflecting absence of public de-
mand for low priced fabrics."

"The hide and leather markets have
been relatively quiet and the upward
movement of prices appears to have been
checked."

"Official figures for September show
a decrease to \$161,169,000 in the export
value of raw cotton of \$228,800,000 for
August. This is the lowest figure for
any month since July, 1917. Accompany-
ing a decrease of approximately \$50,-
000,000 in exports was an increase of
\$128,000,000 in imports."

"In the stock market the present
month has been characterized by a con-
tinuation of the speculative activity
which commenced during the last week
in September, and price advances have
occurred. Bond prices have shown a
tendency to rise, the returning strength
of high grade railroad bonds being es-
pecially marked. Transactions in Liberty
bonds have been heavy, and they have
led the rise in the general investment
market."

"The banking situation continues to be
regarded as sound, though need of cau-
tion in loan expansion is emphasized in
certain quarters, particularly in view of
heavy seasonal requirements for funds
and the high price levels now prevailing.
Credit and collection conditions are good
and failures, while showing an increase
for September over those for the two
previous months, continue unprecedently
small and few."

TO ENLARGE NITRATE PLANT.

\$12,000,000 More for Muscle
Shoals Is Asked by Baker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—An additional
appropriation of \$12,000,000 to enlarge
the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate plant
and equip it for extensive pro-
duction of nitrate for use as fertilizer
during peace time was recommended to
Congress to-day by Secretary Baker.

A bill to carry out the recommendation
was drawn to-day by Chairman Kahn of
the House Military Committee and ac-
tion on it will be sought at the pres-
ent session.



BLOOMINGDALES

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distinction and exclusiveness.

The reason for the selec-
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Plate over sterling ware.
Often this preference is
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These Gift Boxes

are the final refinement of Oneida Community Plate, encasing your
gift in a setting appropriate to its high character and ensuring its
taking its rightful place on the gift table.

The following pieces may now be had enclosed in the New Gift
Boxes, of French grey with blue velvet, for which there is no extra
charge.

Cream Ladle, each.....	\$2.00
Gravy Ladle, each.....	2.50
Berry Spoon, each.....	3.25
Cold Meat Fork, each.....	2.00
Pie Server, each.....	4.50
Sugar Tongs, each.....	1.75
Sugar Shell, each.....	1.25
Butter Knife, each.....	1.25

Complete Stocks of Community Plate

in The Patrician (bright finish) and Sheraton (French Grey) Patterns
in both staple and fancy pieces are here for your inspection and
selection. Other Community Patterns may be secured by us for you
with a minimum of delay.

Tea Spoons, dozen.....	\$8.00
Dessert Spoons, dozen.....	15.00
Soup Spoons, dozen.....	16.00
Dessert Forks, dozen.....	15.00
Medium Forks, dozen.....	16.00
Dessert Knives, dozen (hollow handle).....	23.50
Medium Knives, dozen (hollow handle).....	24.00
Coffee Spoons, dozen.....	7.40
Orange Spoons, dozen.....	11.00
Bouillon Spoons, dozen.....	14.00
Oyster Forks, dozen.....	10.00
Individual Salad Forks, dozen.....	14.00
Butter Spreads, dozen.....	12.00

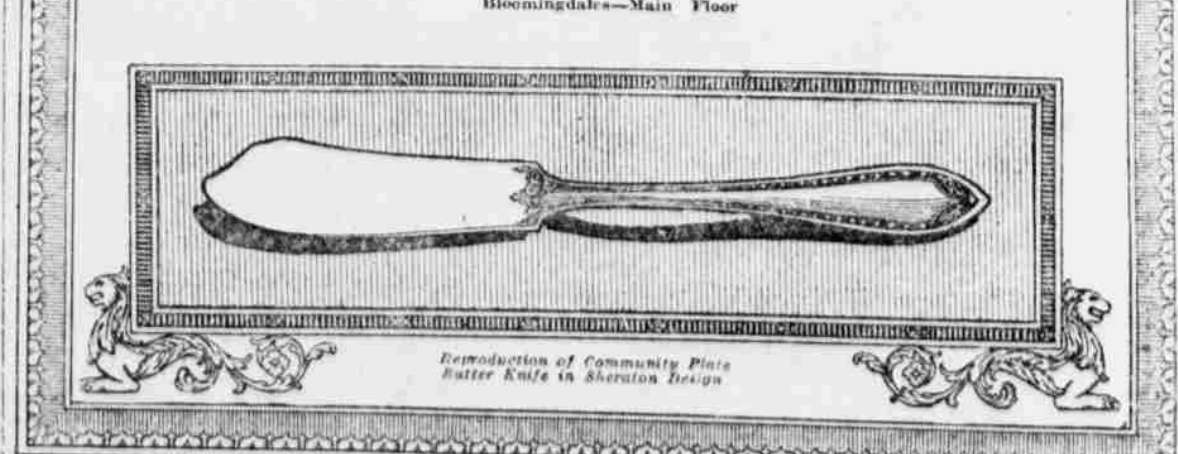
We Maintain Also Most Complete Assortments of

Sterling Silver Flatware

Such patterns as Chateau Thierry, Orleans, Governor Warren and
Quincy, in complete sets or individual pieces priced as follows:

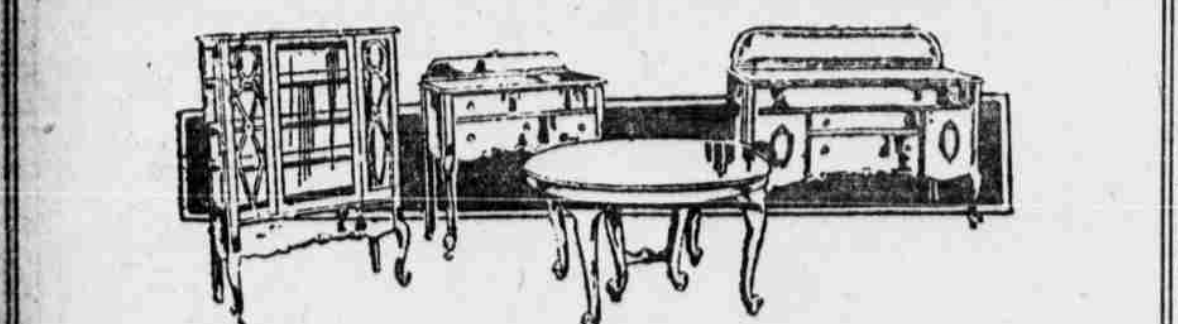
Tea Spoons, dozen.....	\$17.00 to 28.50
Dessert Spoons, dozen.....	39.50 to 50.75
Table Spoons, dozen.....	51.00 to 65.75
Soup Spoons, dozen.....	51.00 to 65.75
Dessert Forks, dozen.....	39.50 to 50.75
Medium Forks, dozen.....	51.00 to 65.75
Dessert Knives (hollow handle), dozen.....	43.50
Medium Knives (hollow handle), dozen.....	48.00
Butter Spreaders, dozen.....	39.50
Orange Spoons, dozen.....	30.50
Bouillon Spoons, dozen.....	29.50
Coffee Spoons, dozen.....	13.75
Oyster Forks, dozen.....	24.50
Salad Forks (individual), dozen.....	35.50
Cold Meat Forks, each.....	6.50
Cream Ladles, each.....	3.50
Gravy Ladles, each.....	6.75
Berry Spoons, each.....	10.75
Butter Knives, each.....	4.50
Sugar Shells, each.....	3.00

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This handsome Walnut Dining Room Suite is a fine example
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inches long. The roomy china closet is an especially beau-
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usual two smaller drawers. All pieces are prettily decorated.
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noons, November 5, 6, 7, 8, at 2:30 o'clock.

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